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PRICES OF GRAIN, &c.

		s.	d.	s.	d.	
CARLOW, Nov. 12th, 1814.	Wheat,.....	30	0	to	0	0 per barrel of 20 stone.
	Oats,.....	10	0	to	10	6 per barrel of 14 stone.
	Barley,.....	12	0	to	0	0 per barrel of 16 stone.
	Butter,.....	126	0	to	130	0 per cwt. of 112 lbs.
	Potatoes,.....	2½	to	2½		per stone.
BELFAST, Nov. 23th, 1814.	Wheat,.....	10	0	to	13	0 per cwt. of 112lbs.
	Oats,.....	7	7	to	8	7 per do.
	Barley,.....	7	6	to	8	0 per do.
	Oatmeal,.....	14	0	to	15	0 per do.
	Firkin Butter,.....	130	0	to	0	0 per do.
	Potatoes,.....	0	3	to	0	3½ per stone.
DUBLIN, Nov. 25th, 1814.	Wheat,.....	27	0	to	40	0 mid. price, 35
	Barley,.....	9	0	to	20	0 ———— 15
	Oats,.....	11	0	to	16	0 ———— 14
	Oatmeal,.....	14	0	to	18	0 ———— 15
LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25th, 1814.	Wheat, English,.....	11	3	to	11	9 per 70 lbs.
	—— Foreign,.....	10	6	to	11	3 per do.
	—— Irish,	8	6	to	9	6 per do.
	Barley, English,.....	5	6	to	6	0 per 60 lbs.
	—— Irish & Scotch, ..	4	0	to	5	6 per do.
	Oats, potatoe,.....	3	8	to	3	9 per 45 lbs.
	—— Limerick,.....	3	8	to	3	9 per do.
	—— Com. Waterford, ..	3	5	to	3	6 per do.
LISBURN, Nov. 29th, 1814.	Oatmeal,	34	0	to	36	0 per 240 lbs.
	Oats,.....	7	0	to	8	0 per cwt. of 112 lbs.
	Oatmeal,.....	14	9	to	15	3 per cwt. of 120 lbs.
	Firkin Butter,.....	135	0	to	0	0 per do.
	Potatoes,					2½ per stone.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

From 20th October, to 20th November, 1814.

As the report for last month was not made out in time for publication, it may be necessary to go back and state that in the early part of the harvest of this year, the weather was favourable for the work of the season, and the grain in the early districts was cut down and secured in good order: but a change having unexpectedly taken place, and the latter part of the season proving wet, a great proportion of the crops were detained in the fields for many weeks, and in sundry parts of the country, a considerable injury has been sustained in all the late crops.

It is now evident that there will be a deficiency in the produce of grain this year, which, added to the low prices, will fall heavy on the farmers, and put it out of the power of many of those who had lately taken land at the exorbitant rents demanded of them, to fulfil their engagements, and consequently compel them to relinquish the possession of their farms, or hold them at the risk of reducing themselves to poverty, unless their landlords, by a timely and generous abatement of their rents, shall prevent it.

The long continuance of war, and the consequent high price of provisions, although profitable to the occupiers of land for the time, has been productive of a serious in-

jury to the country, by inducing the landlords to demand, and the tenants to promise a rent much above the real value, and both landlord and tenant are now likely to come in for their share of the disappointment and loss which have fallen so heavily on the mercantile classes, who speculated too much on the continuance of the extremes produced by the war.

The complaints made at the beginning of the season of blast or smut in the wheat crops, appear now to be too well founded, and if the farmers are not careful to procure seed, quite free from that disease, they will probably have reason to make the same complaint next year.

The potato crops do not in a general way turn out as well as was expected; they are small, and in many parts of the country have suffered by the continuance of the wet weather. Such as are yet in the ground may be expected to receive a material injury, and even those taken up since the commencement of the heavy rains, will be hurt by being put together either in houses or bins in a wet state. They are, however, still selling at a low price in the markets, but this may be attributed to the great scarcity of money which obliges the farmers to dispose of their crops at whatever they will bring, rather than to the abundance of the crop.

Flax is not a productive crop this year; the coldness and frequent rains of the summer, were quite unfavourable to the production of good flax or good seed.

Large importations of foreign wheat to the amount of 50,000 quarters, imported into London within a short space, have kept down the prices of grain in that market. Owing to the expences of the war in the shape of direct and indirect taxes entailed on all articles of produce, foreign wheat with the charges of freight, commissions, &c. can be afforded on lower terms, than the grain produced in Great Britain and Ireland.

In Edward Wakefield's lecture at the Board of Agriculture in England, published in the last Magazine, objections were made to the very extensive growth of potatoes as the almost only food of the people, lest in a failure of the crop of potatoes, from having no lower substitute to which to recur, famine might ensue. This objection to the growth of this useful, prolific and wholesome vegetable, may be best answered by reference to the well ascertained fact, that in the Highlands of Scotland, prior to the introduction of potatoes as the general food of the people, famines were frequent, but they have never occurred since. In Ireland, potatoes almost always secure a plentiful supply of food, and in rare cases of failure of this important crop, when other crops have been abundant, a scarcity was prevented by the more general use of oats and wheaten bread, and other modes of using these grains. Thus they assisted to make up the deficiency of the potato-crop, as potatoes have more frequently supplied the deficiencies of the grain-crops, which have much oftener failed.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

A spirit of systematic delusion prevails to keep up the spirits of the people, by high-wrought descriptions of their situation. Such deceptive representations answer the purposes of government, and its supporters: the people like to be deceived, and the press echoes these sentiments, as well to obtain the favour of men in power, as to please the inclination of the people, wishing to continue in their dreams of delusion and false security. Writers who give a different but more true description of our real situation, and represent our prosperity as consisting more in a bloated appearance, than being substantially real, are unpopular, and their warning voice is disregarded. Yet facts which will not bend to theoretic and delusive systems, support the assertion, that the high rates of taxation occasion high rates of wages, and that trade and manufactures will succeed best, where taxes and wages are low, as the former necessarily follow the latter.*

* The following extract of a letter published in an English provincial print, expresses well-grounded fears at the threatened superiority of French manufactures over those of England, and exhibits the progress of the cotton manufacture in France;